

# POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 13, NO. 6.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

## Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.  
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.  
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.  
Deputy Sheriff, E. K. Burns.  
Clerk Circuit Court, S. L. Brown.  
Clerk Circuit Court, J. H. Patterson.  
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.  
Commissioners Co Court, G. M. Kee,  
(A. Barlow,  
C. E. Beard,  
George Baxter,  
George F. Moore.  
County Surveyor, George Baxter.  
County Board of Health, Dr. J. W. Price,  
E. M. McClintic, M. J. McNeel,  
J. C. Arbogast.  
Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split  
Rock; Charles Cook, Edray; W. H. Grose,  
Huntersville; Wm. L. Brown,  
Dunmore; G. R. Curry, Academy;  
Thomas Bruffey, Lobelia.

## THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October. County Court convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

## LAW CARDS.

**N. C. McNEIL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

**L. M. McCLINTIC,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

**H. S. RUCKER,**  
ATTY. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC  
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

**J. W. ARBUCKLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

**W. A. BRATTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

**ANDREW PRICE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

**SAM. B. SCOTT, JR.**  
LAWYER,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prompt attention.

**H. M. LOCKRIDGE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work.

## PHYSICIAN'S CARDS.

**DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,**  
DENTIST,  
MONTERBY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

**DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST,  
BEVERLY, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

**J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

**M. F. GIESEY,**  
Architect and Superintendent,  
Room 49, Reilly Block,  
Wheeling, W. Va.

**PATTERSON SIMMONS,**  
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.  
Work done on short notice.

THERE seems to be a sort of universal opinion that the horse is about to be pushed to the wall, along with many other ancient, hoodoo things, and that the cause of the tremendous reduction in the price of horses is due to the numerous inventions that carry people over the ground without the aid of horseflesh, notably the electric and cable street-car lines and the bicycle. Tireless electricity is used in towns both great and small, and the uncertain animal is rarely to be seen in the street-car service.

The safety bicycle was invented, and thousands of hands found employment, new factories sprung up and still the demand could not be supplied. It takes about five years to raise a horse, while a bicycle can be manufactured in five hours, and the farmer looked down with supreme contempt on the dude sportman who whizzed by him on the bicycle, but did not take the hint, but calmly kept his colts to sell them in 1895 for what they would bring, which was not much more than they would have brought when they were much younger.

The authorities say that horse-breeding has declined to such an extent that in a year or two they will be higher than ever. The country is not apt to see the day soon when it can do without its horses, and it is not a wild thing to say that when the men of America cease to know what it is to govern and control horses they will be a less sturdy and masterful race.

With all the complaint of low prices for horses, it is as difficult now as ever to find a horse that suits you, if you are so unfortunate as to be obliged to go out in the highways and hedges to choose one. Considering all the ills horse-flesh is heir to, the buyer is willing to pay almost any price when he finds one that suits him. He has his choice of thousands at all prices, but he is lucky if he does not get a crooked stick at last. He needs to have "a hundred eyes where the seller should have but one."

It has been said, however, that the seller must make up in mouth what he lacks in vision. In buying a horse he has a trial of strength with traders who are the descendants of horsemen, and whose trading instinct has been cultivated for generations. Those defects that city jockeys cover up by so many artistic methods, are hidden by complete rest and recuperation on blue-grass sod, and the animal in question passes muster very nicely, and bad feet, heaves, spavin, sweeny, curb, etc., are covered up pretty well. Horses of this description form the trading stock of the country, and it is not considered very complimentary to ask a man if his mount is "trading stock."

It is very entertaining to hear a horse trade going on between skilled traders, and the contest gets exciting when they close the bargain and both come off victorious. Since the price of horses fell so low the horse business has been confined to trading principally, for it is only the lumber companies, and occasionally a business or professional man, who buys a horse. They are never taken to city markets now, for there is more demand for horses in the woods than anywhere else.

The prices of horses are quoted generally at about 20 per cent. of what they were a few years ago, a fine horse bringing on the market often not over \$35 or \$40. Horses of good repute in the neighborhoods in which they live are as valuable as ever; not so the common herd. The horse question presents a good many phases, and the surplusage in the country today will be worked off, and with it many breeders.

THE TIMES reviewed Bath scenery and other things concerning that county in a late issue, and would have escaped scot free if it had not been for the word "exorbitant" creeping into the editorial when the tolls on the Bath roads were mentioned. This brought the Bath News about our ears, and the editor proceeds to settle our hash by asking us a few pertinent questions relating to the relative merits of the two counties. To begin with, the word "exorbitant" is coupled with tolls on mountain roads so naturally that it is not to be considered very wonderful if it was used unconsciously in speaking of the tolls collected in Bath county. A year or two back the writer had paid \$1.40 for traveling a round trip on twenty-two miles of turnpike in that county and the memory still broods. A toll-gate in Bath is no joke and should not be connected with one however remotely. Mr. McAllister, the editor of the News, says "One word (i. e. exorbitant) spoken in disparagement of our roads brings upon the head of the speaker a deserved rebuke," and, also, all Bath is after us. That does not matter very much, we fear, as the writer lost caste in Bath County when he wagoned over these very roads, but having wagoned over them, he knows of what he speaks.

On casting about to find out what the tolls were at this date the information has been secured that the tolls have been reduced, and that for a two-horse road-wagon seventy-five cents is collected on the twenty-two miles of road, and something higher on lighter vehicles. This is high enough when you consider that on this admirable turnpike are two dangerous streams, which being unbridged, turn the bulk of the Pocahontas trade towards Greenbrier County, where they collect exorbitant tolls. But let us return to the interrogatories! (a) The roads in Pocahontas are pretty much as they are in Bath, longer than they are broad, and do not as a rule please the person who performs on them. Toll is charged on some, but this is about all that distinguishes a turnpike from an ordinary county road. They are all hard roads but will average up with your older county. The road to the top of the Alleghany, that part of the Bath road which lies in Pocahontas, lies through a country that is not suited for road building, and the Board of Commissioners have spent more money on this stretch of road than on any other corresponding bit of turnpike road is still bad, but there is no toll charged the suffering people. Now Bath is very kind to Pocahontas, and has furnished this county the liquor it needed for a long time. It is a pity that a better road could not be built to the county line where the pizen is to be secured.

But proceeding with the questions. (b) "How much do you have to spend in repairs for your vehicles on their way to and from Marlinton?" Everyone has had his own particular time on these roads, and there have been wrecks from Millboro Depot all the way to Marlinton. To speak from personal experience, the writer would say that he has never had but one accident, and that happened when the singletree broke in the fording of Jackson River when it was high, and the writer had to get down into the cold waves and tinker away at the old wagon, in the grey of a cold spring morning. [It was a case of "water, water all around, and not a 'drop' to drink!"] It may have given him a distaste for the tollable roads of Bath County.

(c) "How much does the average farmer lose in not being able to carry his produce to the nearest railroad station?" He does not lose anything for Pocahontas has always been a world-beater for prices with wheat at \$1.00, and corn 75 cents, and other things accordingly. He loses in hauling goods from the railroad, how much nobody knows, but the bad road is all down hill in Pocahontas.

(d) "Does not the merchant have to place a higher price on his goods from the lack of number one highways?" Yes. He considers it due number one to do so. If you fix a cold glittering eye on him however he will come down to the proper price, and you always could buy goods in general, cheaper in this county than you can in Bath. This excepts salt and goods which are considered weighty. But no more of this road-talk for it has already assumed the proportions of a Horr-Harvey debate, and there is no money in talking about roads.

**An Early Settler.**  
In former years, the Harper Place, at Sunset, was a notable locality. It was settled by Henry Harper, about eighty years ago, who came from the South Branch, in Pendleton County. His wife was Elizabeth Lightner, who came from near Chambersburg, Penn., at an early day.

There was but little clearing when Mr Harper took possession. On the east side of the creek the growth was mainly oak and pine with dense thickets of laurel. On the west side the primitive forest consisted largely of sugar-maple, cherry, hickory, and white-oak, with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of thorn and crab-apple. Mrs Harper found it almost impossible at times to find her cows in the thickets and drive them home. The sheep needed looking up every evening, and penned at the side of the house to keep them from the wolves. The keeping of four or five large and fierce dogs was a necessity for the protection of live stock and the safety of little children even, so ravenous were the panthers, wolves, and bears.

By patient and diligent industry the lands were cleared. About three acres of corn was planted the first year, which was frosted about the last of August, and rendered worthless.

In course of time Mr Harper built a mill, started a blacksmith shop, with a tilt hammer attached, sunk a tannery, and so carried on a diversity of employments in connection with his farm, and all, too, quite successfully. It was like a leisurely busy hive from four o'clock in the morning until dark at night, with father and mother, sons and daughters, servants and hired helpers, and yet nobody ever seemed to be in a hurry. Matters were so arranged that they never pushed their work, and their work never pressed them, apparently.

In the hunting season, Mr Harper would kill his share of game. His favorite hunting ground was at the Harper Rocks, near the crest of the Alleghany, just east of his home. These rocks perpetuate his name, and indicate the grounds where the largest deer could be had and where bears would come to sleep through the winter.

In person Mr Harper was small, his manner was quiet. He seemed to think three or four times before he would speak once. He would study over the situation, see what the people needed, and then quietly proceed to supply the need, and thus the different industries he established prospered. They seemed a competency for his family, and were conducive to the convenience and comfort of people far and near.

**METHODISTS!**  
**Epworth Leaguers.**  
Epworth League Conference of Lewisburg District, M. E. Church, South, will be held at Ronceverte, W. Va., Sept. 9-12, 1895. Rev. W. J. Young, D. D. of Richmond, Virginia, Rev. C. H. Buchanan, of Fincastle, Virginia, Rev. Geo. G. Smith, of Georgia, and others will participate. Interesting and profitable themes will be discussed. Good speakers! Music!

Between Millboro and Hinton special railroad rates to delegates; one and one third fares for round trip. Secure cards from railroad agents. Communicate with W. H. BALLENGEE, Ronceverte W. Va.

**THE NEGRO AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.**—"I, Garland Penn, Chief of the Negro Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be opened at Atlanta, September 18, of the present year, has addressed an open letter to his brethren of the country, in which he directs attention to what has been already accomplished in his department and emphasizes the importance of what remains to be accomplished, in order that the Afro-American exhibit shall be up to the standard set by the commissioners and reasonably expected by the people of the country.

"Mr. Penn points out the fact that the Exposition Company have not only fulfilled their promises to erect a building covering 25,000 square feet of space to be used exclusively by negroes, but that they delivered the contract for erecting the building to negroes, that the entire work was done by negro laborers, and that, consequently, the building itself will stand as an exhibit of the negro's ability as an artisan. The Company having supplied the building, Mr. Penn reasonably expects that his race will do the rest, and asks them, in this address, to make application for space at once. The Exposition Company have expended \$15,000 for the proper reception of negro exhibits, besides the free use of space, and will make further expenditures, as they are determined to do all that they promised and even more to insure the success of the negro department.

"The Afro-Americans of all the Southern States have been thoroughly organized, with commissioners of their own, during the past twelve months, for the purpose of making the negro department successful, and if it falls short of this they will have themselves only to blame. The negro department should be one of the most interesting features of the Atlanta Exposition. Americans as well as foreigners are curious to measure the results of emancipation as they are to be found in such an exposition. It is to be regretted that more effort was not made to secure negro exhibits from the old free States, so that they could be compared with those of the old slave States. The comparison would have been interesting and instructive."—The Sun, New York.

THE hot weather has raised the hydrophobia scare at many places. At Huntington the mayor has ordered all unmuzzled dogs to be shot.

If Pennsylvania belongs to any one man more than another, the same is senator Quay. Neither the State or the man are very proud of each other.

Lo! the poor Indian has been badly used again, in the recent killing of the Bannock Indians. The whites who did the killing should be prosecuted for murder.

WHY will Cleveland not say that he will not accept the nomination and put an end to the third term subject which is rather tiresome. He could say it in such unqualified terms that it would dry up the prolific pens of both parties which have taken the supposition that in his to-day he is already making arrangements for to-morrow. The "man of destiny" might save himself much abuse by putting a quietus on the third term boom.

**A New Firm.**  
The firm of Jelenko & Bros., and Jelenko & Loeb have been dissolved and a new firm made up of the old members and to be known as Jelenko Bros. & Loeb has been organized. The new firm will conduct a general wholesale and retail department store such as are to be found in the large cities where one can purchase almost anything one needs.

They will send catalogues and price lists out and sell by mail. The firm will occupy Nos. 76 and 78, Capitol street, the new buildings now under course of construction, and which are to be completed by October 15, at which time the firm will open up their new business. The building is to be four stories with a basement and is to have two elevators, one for passengers and the other for freight. The building is to be marble front and will be filled up with all the modern conveniences which will make it one of the most attractive and desirable business houses in the city. Chas. Loeb will have charge of the entire retail department and Gus Jelenko the wholesale department, of which Wm. Jelenko is to be the buyer. He will spend the greater part of his time in the east looking after the interest of the firm. Twenty-five people will be in the employ of this firm. Should the business meet the expectations of the members of the firm other departments will be added. The new establishment has the best wishes of the Gazette as we are always pleased to note business improvements in our city.—Charleston Gazette.

**An Unbridled Tongue.**  
Sam Jones preached at Emory Grove Campmeeting, in Maryland, Sunday, at which he said he had been born a Democrat and raised a Democrat and remained a Democrat as long as he thought a christian gentleman could, then he pulled. At this rally a number of Republicans present set up a laugh. Mr. Jones directed his language to them and said: "You Republicans need not laugh. I thank God I never got low enough down to run with your gang. The Republican party claimed to be the party of great moral ideas. It's a great big lie. You ran this government in all its branches for thirty years on a dead stretch, and when you turned it over to the Democrats ten years ago it was soaked in whiskey from Maine to California, and the Government was in copartnership with the whole damnable business."

THE press is very much exercised over the prospective bull-fights of the Atlanta Exposition, and the bulls are in a fair way to be exercised, if public opinion goes for anything. The people of the South have looked down upon the inhabitants of Cuba and Mexico, and feel as tho this would detract from their superiority.

A DOCTOR complains that the average alderman doesn't know that difference between bacterium and a bulldog, but that's nothing against the alderman. It's his surpassing inability to distinguish between right and wrong that bothers people.—The Record, Chicago.

CHICAGO now claims a population of 2,324,564. They are beginning to enumerate the microbes in the Chicago River, as citizens.—New York Recorder.

GRAND Master Workman Sovereign's national bank-note boycott is received with a silence which is heard about the rattle and clatter of the silver discussion.—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE short sermon is increasing in popularity. In fact we are rapidly approaching the day of the uplit paragraph.—Washington Post.

THE Wall-Paper Trust has been pushed to the wall by competition. It will probably stick there.—Boston Herald.

THE ratio of Cuban fights to the conversational display is surpassed in interest only by the case of the professional pugilist.—Washington Star.